



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE

If publishers can be made to see that it is to their interest as well as ours to have their publications preserved, they may be willing to print a few copies of each issue on paper which has been treated with this chemical in the roll. They may also be willing to co-operate with us in finding the best way of dealing with the bound pages. The only practical suggestion I have to offer at this time is that a committee be appointed from this Association to confer with the publishers on the subject of the deterioration of newspaper paper, with the hope of finding a practical remedy for existing conditions.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard this important paper and the recommendation. Is there any discussion? It would be in order to refer to the Executive board this recommendation that a committee be appointed. Do I hear that motion?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I will make that motion, Mr. President.

Seconded and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now hear the report of the Executive board.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

At the first of two meetings held by the Executive board of the American Library Association at Mackinac Island, there was considerable discussion of the recommendation made by the Committee on Library Training for the appropriation of \$500 to defray expenses incident to a proposed examination of all library schools which wished such investigation, and the Executive board voted that money is not available at this time for the purposes suggested.

The Board voted that the list of library schools be omitted in the "Hand-book" of the A. L. A., and the Secretary was instructed in answering any inquiries in regard to library schools to disclaim any endorsement of the same by the American Library Association.

Changes in the By-Laws

The Board voted that the President and Secretary prepare a draft of the changes

in the By-laws of the Association, necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Council made in January, 1910, in regard to the establishment or discontinuance of sections of the A. L. A.

The President and Secretary drafted the following proposed changes, which were adopted by the Board:

Petitions for the establishment of sections shall be presented only by members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section and by not less than 20 such members. Before such a petition be granted by Council, it shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the President, which committee after investigating the grounds for the petition and the conditions regarding it, shall report to the Council as to the desirability of such a section. Council shall have power to discontinue a section when in the opinion of Council, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

The New England education league had requested the A. L. A. to take over the work it had been doing in urging Congress to provide for a library post. The Executive board referred the matter to the A. L. A. Committee on federal relations, with power.

Committees

The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Publishing board: Mrs. Elmendorf was reappointed a member of the Publishing board for a term of three years.

Finance committee: C. W. Andrews, F. F. Dawley and E. H. Anderson.

Public documents committee: G. S. Godard, Johnson Brigham, Ernest Bruncken, L. J. Burpee, T. W. Koch, C. S. Reeder, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, J. D. Thompson.

Co-operation with the N. E. A.: Mary E. Ahern, Genevieve M. Walton, Irene Warren, Ida M. Mendenhall, and George H. Locke.

Library administration: The Executive board approved the Committee's list of questions to be submitted to members during the year, and Voted, To continue the present Committee, namely, Harrison W. Craver, H. M. Lydenberg and Ethel F. McCollough.

Library training: A. S. Root, A. E. Bostwick, Mary W. Plummer, Grace D. Rose, Adam Strohm, Caroline M. Underhill, Alice S. Tyler, Albert Brandeis.

International relations: Voted, To continue unchanged the present membership of this Committee, namely, E. C. Richardson, Cyrus Adler, J. S. Billings, W. C. Lane, and Herbert Putnam.

Bookbuying: W. L. Brown was designated as Chairman, with power to select two other members.

Bookbinding: Voted, To continue the present Committee unchanged, namely, A. L. Bailey, Margaret W. Brown, and N. L. Goodrich.

Federal and state relations: The Executive board designated the following as members of this Committee: B. C. Steiner, T. L. Montgomery, J. L. Gillis, C. K. Belden, H. R. McIlwaine.

Catalog rules for small libraries: Voted, To continue the present Committee, unchanged, namely: Theresa Hitcheler, Margaret Mann, Emma Cragin.

Brussels conference: Present Committee, consisting of N. D. C. Hodges and E. C. Richardson continued until its report is made.

Work with the blind: Committee continued unchanged, namely, Mrs. Emma Neisser Delfino, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, Asa Don Dickinson.

Travel: F. W. Faxon was designated Chairman, with power to add to Committee's membership.

Co-ordination among college libraries: Continued unchanged, namely, W. C. Lane, C. W. Andrews, Bertha E. Blakely, G. W. Harris, T. W. Koch, E. C. Richardson, A. S. Root, J. C. Schwab, L. N. Wilson.

Co-ordination: Committee continued unchanged, namely, C. H. Gould, J. L. Gillis, F. P. Hill, N. D. C. Hodges, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, Mary L. Titcomb.

It was Voted, that the chairmen of the Committees on Co-ordination among college libraries, and on Co-ordination, be requested by the Executive board to confer as to the advisability of combining their Committees or defining their separate fields.

Program: James I. Wyer, Jr., Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Chalmers Hadley.

Place of Meeting

After an informal discussion of the various meeting places suggested for 1911, the Executive board limited the choice of the meeting place to Denver, Colorado, and Southern California. After hearing from representatives of these two places, an informal ballot was cast.

Voted, That in the absence of more definite assurances as to hotel accommodations, meeting rooms, etc., received before July 25, the Secretary is instructed to proceed to arrange for a meeting of the A. L. A., 1911, in Southern California. Should more definite information be received by the date mentioned, the Secretary is instructed to submit it to the Executive board for further consideration.

The resignation of Mrs. Elmendorf, as one of the two members of the Executive board whose term expires in 1911, was accepted by the Executive board, and Alice S. Tyler was designated by the Executive board to serve *pro tempore* (until 1911), to succeed Mrs. Elmendorf on the Executive board.

Communications

"American Library Association."

Gentlemen: My father, the late S. Hastings Grant, an honorary member of your Association, was one of the principal organizers and the Secretary of the first librarians' convention, which in a way was the parent of your Association. Among the papers which my father left me are practically all of the documents relating to that convention. Many of them are of intrinsic interest and value, and the collection as a whole has a historic value, which should make its permanent preservation in proper form most desirable. I shall be pleased to turn this collection over to any library which you shall designate on three conditions:

1. That the collection shall be properly mounted in a scrap-book under the supervision of a competent person, and retained as a book of reference in the designated library.
2. That this shall be done within one year, or if not done the papers shall revert to me.
3. That the collection shall have

stamped upon the cover 'Collected and presented to the American library association by S. Hastings Grant, Secretary of the first librarians' convention.'

As some of the letters are written on both sides they should be mounted between bolters' silk; and, as this and the proper binding of the volume will entail some expense, I beg to be permitted to contribute the sum of \$25.00, or so much of it as may be needed for that purpose.

While sentimental reasons might indicate the New York mercantile library, of which my father was for many years librarian, as the depository of this collection, the fact that it is a private library should, I think, outweigh them. It would seem more appropriate to entrust it to the Library of Congress, as a national institution, or to the New York public library, as the convention was held in that city.

Trusting that this offer may be found acceptable, I am

Yours respectfully,
ARTHUR HASTINGS GRANT."

After which it was

Voted, That President Wyer be requested to draft suitable acknowledgment of Mr. Grant's offer, and to state that the Executive board would accept his suggestion made for either of the two libraries he mentioned, but would ask if the A. L. A. Headquarters would not be the proper place as depository for the material left by Mr. Grant's father. Of the two libraries mentioned in Mr. Grant's letter, the Executive board would prefer the Library of Congress.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, this report will take the usual course.

The President announced that the old Canadian folk songs to be sung by Mr. Le Fevre would be rendered during various intervals in the afternoon's program. Mr. Le Fevre then gave two selections.

The PRESIDENT: As you may notice, several of the papers this afternoon bear on Canadian subjects. The idea was that we should have a presentation of Canadian literature—the Canadian English, the Canadian French, and even the Canadian Indian. Much of the Canadian French is in the form of songs. Our next paper is by L. J. BURPEE on the Aberdeen associa-

tion. Unfortunately, Mr. Burpee has been called to Ottawa, but Mr. Roden has kindly consented to read the paper.

THE ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION

Organized at Winnipeg, some twenty years ago, the Aberdeen association stands for a single idea—the distribution of good literature to settlers in isolated parts of Canada. It is absolutely free from all bias, political, social or religious. Its mission is to brighten the lives of Canada's new citizens; to furnish means of recreation and education to those sturdy pioneers who are doing so much to strengthen and enrich the Dominion. It is essentially a Canadian institution, because Canada alone supplies, to any material extent, the conditions under which it exists. It is the public library of the frontier—of the Last West.

Starting from one small center, the Association is now national in scope, with branches in every important city throughout the country, and a central organization at Ottawa. This organization includes, besides the usual executive officers, a strong central Committee, of which the Presidents of branches are *ex-officio* members. It also embraces a central branch, whose principal duty is to act as a collecting and distributing center for the branches, and for the Minto libraries, of which something will be said later. The Secretary of this central branch, who is the only paid officer connected with the Association, looks after all routine correspondence, and has charge of the consolidated mailing list.

In the early years of the Association, its work was confined to the distribution of literature to individual settlers, the value of which is proved by hundreds of grateful letters received at the branches and at headquarters. At the inception of the work, notices were published in all the more important newspapers, especially in the west, explaining the object of the Association, and asking those interested to send in their names. A form was then sent them, with a few questions de-